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EDUCATIONAL VALUES.

The subject of educational values is by no means a new one, and the pedagogical literature of all ages offers contributions to its discussion. Yet in a certain sense this subject, implied as it is in all educational theory, has just now become a topic of the day, and is in a fair way to receive much new illustration and illumination. We may safely predict that for some years to come it will get unusual attention at the hands of educators, and bear an emphasis hitherto withheld yet preëminently deserved. Among the causes which just now are directing educational thought into this channel, two or three of the most important may be specified. In the first place, the new psychology—by which we mean the new impetus given to the pursuit of that science rather than any of the new methods or results so noisily heralded—is being brought into more intimate relations than ever before with the art pedagogic. We are learning that knowledge of the human mind must underlie all good teaching, and that the faculties may be effectively played upon only by those who are familiar with their workings. Then we are on the eve of a reaction in favor of the humanities. The husks of science, even allowing for the solid kernel within, are found less satisfactory as a diet than they seemed a few years ago, and hungry souls in revolt against a regimen are everywhere calling for more generous and vitalizing forms of nutriment. This state of things naturally reopens the whole question of the relative values of science and literature, and the spokesmen of the former subject are discovering, somewhat to their surprise, that the champions of the latter are still undaunted. In fact, the contest between the advocates of the narrowly practical and those who stand for the broader and more liberal type of education is being renewed all along the line, and philistinism trembles in the strongholds it once thought so secure.

The very fact that educational values are being everywhere earnestly discussed is itself of the highest significance. The bread-and-butter policy of the "practical" people has always scoffed at the notion that it was worth while to consider what education could do for

the man himself, and has contented itself with asking what kind of a living it could give him. "Man shall not live by bread alone" was a text to which that policy never attached a serious meaning. But educational discussion could not, in the very nature of things, and even with so "practical" a people as ours, long remain upon so essentially irrational a plane. To accomplish results of a higher sort than those which are embodied in worldly success, the centre of attention must be the child himself rather than his material environment; and the shifting of emphasis which corresponds to this more enlightened view is precisely the most hopeful feature of the phase of educational activity upon which we have now fairly entered.

These conclusions as to the new trend of thought upon a subject of so great concern are substantiated by the discussion of the Correlation of Studies in Elementary Education which is the chief feature of the Report of the Committee of Fifteen. The sub-committee upon this subject was made up of five educators of wide reputation, headed by Dr. William T. Harris. Their conclusions, as now presented, were not in all respects unanimously reached; and to the main discussion, prepared by the chairman of the sub-committee, there are appended as many dissenting opinions as there were other members. But these minority reports, taken all together, do not weaken more than ten per cent of the conclusions embraced in the very able document prepared by Dr. Harris, and represent no greater a divergence than was natural in view of the ground covered and the complexity of the subject.

We consider the document just referred to one of the most important contributions that have been made to recent discussion, and one that is sure to exert a wide and helpful influence. Its defects are those of its qualities, or rather of those qualities developed in its author's mind by the metaphysical training which has shaped his thought. The discussion is highly abstract, and at times a fictitious importance is given to commonplace ideas by their mere verbal garb. We hardly need to be told with so much ceremony, for example, that language is a valuable subject of study because "it enables each person to communicate his individual experience to his fellows, and thus permits each to profit by the experience of all." Again, we may pardon, in view of the excellence of the principle, the form of the idea thus expressed: "Only familiarity with fine English works will insure one a good and correct style."

And we are, on the whole, rather grateful to Dr. Harris for his unexpectedly sparing use of that blessed word "apperception," and the other catch-words of metaphysical pedagogics.

After a few preliminary remarks upon the condition of elementary studies, the report promptly reaches the question of educational values, taking up successively the subjects of Language Studies, Arithmetic, Geography, History, and Other Branches. Language is placed first, because it "rightfully forms the centre of instruction in the elementary school." The importance is emphasized of much reading of good pieces of literature, but we regret to see the "reader" spoken of so respectfully, and we more than doubt that "in almost all series of readers used in our elementary schools . . . the selections are literary works of art." The question of the relative values of the æsthetical and ethical elements in works of literary art is finely set forth in the following passage:

"The ethical should, however, be kept in subordination to the æsthetical, but for the sake of the supreme interests of the ethical itself. Otherwise the study of a work of art degenerates into a goody-goody performance, and its effects on the child are to cause a reaction against the moral. The child protects his inner individuality against effacement through external authority by taking an attitude of rebellion against stories with an appended moral. Herein the superiority of the æsthetical in literary art is to be seen. For the ethical motive is concealed by the poet, and the hero is painted with all his brittle individualism and self-seeking. His passions and his selfishness, gilded by fine traits of bravery and noble manners, interest the youth, interest us all. The established social and moral order seems to the ambitious hero to be an obstacle to the unfolding of the charms of individuality. The deed of violence gets done, and the Nemesis is aroused. Now his deed comes back on the individual doer, and our sympathy turns against him and we rejoice in his fall. Thus the æsthetical unity contains within it the ethical unity. The lesson of the great poet or novelist is taken to heart, whereas the ethical announcement by itself might have failed, especially with the most self-active and aspiring of the pupils."

This is all admirable, but the writer was not well-advised in bringing Aristotle's famous passage about tragedy to his support. The *Katharsis* has developed many varieties of opinion, and this is one of the least justifiable.

We have space for but few words upon the remaining sections of this discussion. An abridgment of arithmetic is recommended, with substitution of elementary algebra. Many pupils, it is justly said, are now kept back from the secondary stage of education "on the plea of lack of preparation in arithmetic, the real difficulty in many cases being a lack of ability to solve algebraic problems by an inferior

method." What is called "sailor geography" is unsparingly condemned. History "should be the special branch for education in the duties of citizenship." A "spiral course" in natural science should run from bottom to top of the curriculum. Formal English grammar should give way, in part, to a year or more of elementary Latin. The best thing that can possibly be said about moral training is tersely put in these words:

"The substantial moral training of the school is performed by the discipline rather than by the instruction in ethical theory. The child is trained to be regular and punctual, and to restrain his desire to talk and whisper—in these things gaining self-control day by day. The essence of moral behavior is self-control. The school teaches good behavior. The intercourse of a pupil with his fellows without evil words or violent actions is insisted on and secured. The higher moral qualities of truth-telling and sincerity are taught in every class exercise that lays stress on accuracy of statement."

The question of educational values exists, of course, along the whole line of educational work. But the controlling principles that must underlie its intelligent discussion are amply illustrated in the field of the elementary studies. That field, however, is no longer as sharply marked off as formerly from the outlying fields of secondary and collegiate work. The paper that we have just had under discussion exemplifies the growing tendency to remove the traditional metes and bounds that have hitherto defined the three stages of education. It opportunely happens that an extension of the discussion upon the plane of the higher stages is provided by the April number of the "Educational Review," almost the entire contents of which are devoted to a series of papers, by competent writers, upon the special educational values of the subjects with which the higher instruction is mainly concerned. These papers are of much interest, and, taken together with the Report of the Committee of Fifteen, afford a convenient starting-point for the further discussion that is sure to be given to a subject so auspiciously broached and of so great an intrinsic importance.

THE fourth summer session of the School of Applied Ethics will be held at Plymouth this year as before, beginning July 8, and continuing for five weeks. There will be the usual three departments of ethics, economics, and the history of religions, and a new department devoted to education. The latter department will be confined to the last two of the five weeks, so as not to conflict with the Denver meeting of the National Educational Association.

THE ALLOTROPY OF REALISM.

No bandying of epithets will ever obliterate either of the "two eternal types of fiction." Whenever the realist or "veritist" fetches the other fellow a clip, like a Siamese twin he knocks himself down; for romanticism, no less than realism, has a rational ground in human nature. Neither will ever have had its day or be outgrown. Whether the English romance dates back to De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe," or to Nash's "Jack Wilton," and whether English "realism" began with Richardson and Fielding, or with Sir Roger De Coverley, or (as Mr. Howells would have it) with Jane Austen, the fact remains that *realism* is as old as Homer and Job, and that "Romance" held its own, in Eden, with the poetry of the creation. Yet a decade ago, in this country, romanticists dismissed realism with disparaging gibes. And ever and anon realistic writers are heard berating romanticism, and actually predicting its downfall. "Except in the case of children," said a writer in the "Westminster Review," not long since, "fanciful narrative, whether founded on history or not, is repugnant to the spirit of the age. We want facts, not romantic dreams." One would suppose that the successes of Messrs. Stevenson, Kipling, Quiller-Couch, Doyle, Caine, Weyman, Hawkins, and Crawford would preclude the possibility of so one-sided a statement of what "we want," aside from the eternal principle of the thing. In a partisan opposition to romance there is no necessity either of underestimating its present vogue or of villifying it. When Professor Boyesen calls the romanticists "mere purveyors of entertainment," he is too plainly trifling: who was it said that pleasure, not edification, is the end of all art? But when he gathers up his skirts and with a *procul-esteprofani* air exclaims, "I have never suspended my heroines over the brinks of yawning chasms; nor have I introduced monkeys falling in love with men or men with monkeys; nor am I equal to the depicting of the perennial charms of women two thousand years old," we can only reply that this is really too bad. No wonder the professor finds romance "a great dead world, whose puppets are galvanized into a semblance of life by the art of the author." With Señor Valdés, he would assert, apparently, that novelists "begin by deliberately falsifying human feelings." All of which may have been, in the childhood of the race; and still may survive, in the "romance," say, of the Fijians, who, Mr. Basil Thomson informs us, "will tell of doings so strange that the jaws of the listeners fall apart."

The energy consumed in the demolition of straw men, or in trying to prove that the days of realism or of romanticism are ended, might better be spent in the foredoomed attempt to determine who are realists and who are romanticists. A good many people would like to know, and withhold their allegiance till the "doubtful states" shall be officially classed with one or the other "party." At present,

things are in an awful muss. Mr. Mabie, defining romance broadly as the "novel of plot, romance, incident, adventure," slyly includes in his camp all the uncertain ones—Fielding, Thackeray, George Eliot, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Hardy, Mrs. Ward, Mr. Du Maurier. "No really great realistic novel has yet appeared in the English language"! Professor Boyesen opens his "pantheon" of realists for Thackeray, George Eliot, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Du Maurier. Mr. Howells excludes from his, Thackeray, whom he dubs—as most do Dickens—a "caricaturist." Balzac "at his best," according to Mr. Howells, is a realist; though he wrote, Mr. Lang claims, "in the spirit of romance and fantasy," and was considered an idealist by Stendhal in spite of the popular impression. Whether Mr. Alphonse Daudet is a realist or romanticist has not definitely been decided, even in France; though he "drew from life" and was avowedly the "literary historiographer" of the Second Empire. Even Zola, according to one, excels "by his epic qualities," and to another is "colossally fantastic," not to say romantic. At this point one is inclined to look well to his literary armor and make sure of the few remaining screws. There are Le Sage, Scott, Dumas père, Hugo; and there are Cervantes, Flaubert, Maupassant, Tourguéneff, Tolstoi, Zola, Howells, and Miss Wilkins.

Discouraging indeed to the mere student of textbooks, this apparent confusion of terms seems to indicate that the word "realism" (whether or not with the approval of its chief promoters) is obtaining a wider and deeper meaning. Ten years ago, it meant that "a novel should have neither plot, nor beginning nor end." The realistic novel was then "the novel of the bare fact," photographic, rather than a portraiture, in the delineation of character. This now should go, perhaps, by the name of naturalism. For realism is gaining a wider significance: "A realist," Professor Boyesen well says, "is a writer who adheres strictly to the logic of reality. . . who, to use Henry James's felicitous phrase, arouses not the pleasure of surprise, but that of recognition."

For a lively, blinding statement of all the elements of the problem, Mr. H. C. Bunner is responsible: "If I can write a story which will make you believe, *while you are reading it*, that when my hero was strolling down Fifth Avenue to attend a meeting of the Young Men's Kindergarten Club, he met a green dragon forty-seven feet long, with eighteen legs and three tails, and that the green dragon wept bitterly, and inquired the way to a cheese-shop,—why, that's realism."

We suspect that if terms were clearly defined, all argument would, as in matters political and religious, be either needless or useless. But that can never be. At any rate, never could all agree as to the true scope of the imagination. Already some, with psychological perversity, assume that realism is the special product and prerogative of the observation and the memory, and flourishes consequently

only in eras when men are deficient in imaginative grasp: whereas idealism, so far from penetrating and illumining ordinary daily events, deals only with dazzling incidents and complicated plots. This, to one (whether writer or reader) who for the moment notes his mental and visual processes, is manifestly absurd. A little bird's nest by William Hunt is an idealistic creation as truly as some picture of a battle, a coronation, or a martyrdom. Peter Bell inanely dallying with his "yellow primrose" is a hideous burlesque, not a type, of the true realist. Dr. Johnson's remark, "When you have seen one green field, you have seen all," can be accounted for only on a theory of mental deficiency. Imagination, which has been variously defined as reason out for a holiday, or perception in a hurry, or memory gone wild, or the dalliance of desire, whatever it be, is

"the fountain light of all our day,
a master light of all our seeing,"

and lends itself willingly, if mysteriously, to depicting

"The green and scarlet of the Park,
The undulating streets at dark,
The brown smoke blown across the blue,
This crowded city we walk through,
The pallid faces full of pain,
The field-smell of the passing wain,
The laughter, longing, perfume, strife,
The daily spectacle of life."

Surely if, as Mr. Mabie asserts, "the aspirations, dreams, devotions, and sacrifices of men, are as real as their response to self-interest or their tendency to the conventional and the commonplace," the converse is equally true, that the objective play of perception and the selective observation involved in realism are as truly concerned with the imagination as is the veriest romance. Coleridge's advice to poets is not without weight to the realist. "A poet," he said, "ought not to pick nature's pocket. . . Trust more to your imagination than to your memory." Which does not mean, in the language of Sheridan, that he should "draw on his imagination for his facts." Whenever Mr. Hall Caine shall give to the world his *Life of Christ*, to be written not from "the point of fact," but from "the point of imaginative insight," it will have a flourishing existence, as Renan's did before it. Paradoxical as it may sound, it is the idealist who can most adequately cope with the real. A sketch of a few hasty lines by a true artist is more faithful than any photograph. Not literal truth, but "ideal truth," is still the end of literature.

GEORGE MERRIAM HYDE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN AUTHORS' GUILD.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

"Every man a debtor to his profession" is the motto of the American Authors' Guild, which was organized in the City of New York in May, 1892, by upwards of one hundred professional writers. Its immediate ob-

jects are, in the first place, to advise and inform inexperienced members in regard to royalties, copyright, cost of production, etc.; to secure fair bargains between author and publisher; to advocate and procure better laws affecting literary property; and, lastly, to promote such feelings of professional comradeship as have been fostered by similar societies in other callings.

During the three years of its existence the Guild has made rapid progress in efficiency, and it exerts an influence beyond its numerical strength. It has nearly trebled its membership; it has no liabilities, and has a thousand dollars in its treasury. It has successfully mediated in all cases brought before it by members where disagreements had arisen with publishers, thereby averting ill-feeling and expensive legal measures. It has also, on behalf of its members, brought several publishers to a just accounting. It intends to provide an auditor free of charge for members wishing to have their accounts with their publishers examined. It will also have at its service several attorneys skilled in copyright law, to give free legal advice to members; and in cases where it may be necessary to go into court, to defend their claims for moderate fees.

The Guild also purposes to establish in the near future a widows' and orphans' fund for the benefit of families of members left without means.

To do all this it needs the active coöperation of the numerous literary workers who are not yet in its ranks. These should not be content to let the few fight their battles for them. Both honor and professional interest suggest that all writers, whether literary, scientific, or journalistic, should aid in the common cause. The dues are but three dollars a year, and by rigid economy (the officers giving their services without compensation) these dues have proved more than sufficient for immediate necessities. With a limited membership the yearly income is small. Hence the usefulness of the Guild is restricted. Only with a large membership, such as is possessed by the English and French societies of a like character, can the Guild advance its interests. We therefore suggest to professional writers the importance, both to themselves and to us, of affiliating with the Guild. If any of these consider themselves independent of our aid, their profession has still a claim upon them. It is a recognized principle that the fortunate in any calling should give something of their means and experience in behalf of their young and untried brethren. The Guild, however, claims that all will benefit from its membership. Young writers will especially find it helpful. Some of our veteran writers have been glad to make use of its good offices. The society spares no effort to support in every honorable way the just claims of its members.

The Secretary will, on request, furnish a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws, the roll of membership, etc., and any other information concerning the Guild which may be wanted. Any professional writer in good standing, whether the author of a book or not, is eligible for membership.

JAMES GRANT WILSON, *President*.

TITUS MUNSON COAN, *Treasurer*.

CRAVEN LANGSTROTH BETTS, *Secretary*,

No. 65 West 12th Street, New York, April 8, 1895.

A SUGGESTION ON TEACHING ENGLISH LITERATURE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The usual order of progress in taking up English literature in collegiate instruction is the time order from

past to present. Where development is traced it is, perhaps invariably, from earlier writers to later. But this certainly contravenes, and that very directly, a most important psychic and pedagogic law; namely, that mind tends ever to pass from known to unknown, from present to past, rather than *vice versa*. In any exploration of literature it is most easy and profitable for the student to begin with the works of the day, as embodying thoughts and feelings familiar to him, and go out and upward from thence to the remote sources. If you live at the mouth of a stream, the natural method of tracing its course is to ascend it.

Further, I would insist that the main divisions of literary study should be not personal or periodic, but topical, because the largest and simplest interest runs in this form. For the college course, literature may be divided into fiction, drama, essays, and poetry. The best introduction to literary study is undoubtedly by way of fiction; and the Freshman, beginning with current novels, should trace backward to the earliest prose romances. In the same way let the Sophomore take up the drama; the Junior, essays; the Senior, poetry. The student in four years might thus come to some large understanding of and real intimacy with the distinct qualities of the distinct forms of literary expression.

And I would lay the greatest stress on what is now almost neglected—the study of current literature. But too often the graduate is led by his collegiate training to look slightly on the art of his own times, in favor of the supposed classics, and even to sneer at the present under cover of the past. This is fatal to all productivity and usefulness in the present. Literature is at once the expression of life and the introduction thereto; and hence the art of every age has its main function for its own time. The main interest of the scholar naturally and rightly lies in the present; to get into true touch with his times, and so find his true place therein, is his most earnest endeavor; and so for him the study of the life of other ages should be wholly secondary and subsidiary. Current history has recently become a study in some colleges, and I would enter this plea for current literature.

HIRAM M. STANLEY.

Lake Forest University, April 6, 1895.

GREEK DRAMA AT WASHBURN COLLEGE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The mention, in the last number of THE DIAL, of the production of Sophocles's "Edipus Tyrannus" by the students of Beloit College suggests a deserved reference to a similar presentation by the students of Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas.

The "Electra" of Sophocles was given, for the third time in this country, on the evenings of March 25 and 26. The final presentation was an outgrowth from the prescribed course in the study of dramatic Greek literature through translations. Some months have been spent in the perfecting of the play. The cast of characters was well adapted to individual powers. The highly emotional requirements for the central figure, "Electra," were well sustained. The scenery and costumes made for this production followed the ancient style as faithfully as possible. Plumtre's translation into English was used. A chorus below the stage rendered the music composed for the play by Dr. Arthur E. Dyer of Cambridge, England.

BERTHA E. LOVEWELL.

Washburn College, Topeka, April 3, 1895.

The New Books.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND PRO- TECTORATE.*

The period of the Commonwealth and the Protectorate must always remain of deep interest to the English or American student. It is not simply that men are prone to worship the rising rather than the setting sun, for Cromwell is certainly a far more interesting figure than Charles I., but that much of England's subsequent greatness, as well as our own first lessons in political liberty, date from the period when the great Protector was at the height of his power. It is undoubtedly due to the happy fact that his theme is thus cumulative, that the interest in Mr. Gardiner's work has now been sustained through a series of fifteen formidable volumes. The theme of this new volume is the beginning of the heroic struggle of republican England, for the maintenance of the right to control and direct her own affairs—a right which she had gained in the overthrow of Charles I. The most fanatical of modern Tories must kindle at the recital of the deeds of valor of the brave men who fought under Cromwell or Blake. The most ardent supporter of royal prerogative must admire the sturdy valor of the little Commonwealth, as, beset by bitter foes at home, without a really staunch friend in all the courts of Europe, she slowly shakes herself loose from her numerous enemies and emerges at last, triumphant,—the one great redeeming fact of a century otherwise bloody enough, and false enough as God only knows,—“the mighty and puissant nation rousing itself like a strong man from sleep.” The threatened invasion from Ireland, the actual invasion from Scotland, united the factions and consolidated the strength of the Commonwealth, until even the pronounced royalists, who regarded the regicide government with horror, refused to support a king who came to them sustained by foreign troops and pledged to foist upon the country an ecclesiastical system which Englishmen for the most part detested. It was the Irish and Romanism that ruined the cause of Charles II. in Ireland. It was the Scotch and the Kirk that defeated him at Worcester. It was decided once and for all time that England “should not be ruled by a King who came in as an invader. When Charles I. was sent to the block,

Cromwell had but the support of the army and of a handful of enthusiasts; when he shattered the Scottish army at Worcester he had on his side the national spirit of England. . . . England had shown herself strong enough to frustrate the attempts of Ireland and Scotland, to dictate the terms on which her internal government was to be carried on” (page 446).

The plot of the book is as simple as that of the ordinary fashionable novel. The Commonwealth and not the great Oliver is the central figure. About this theme, as a skilful artist, the author gathers his material. Yet Cromwell, the Hamlet of the piece, is by no means left out. At first his part is almost subordinate; and yet with each shifting of the play the conviction grows upon the reader, as it once grew upon the Englishmen of the seventeenth century, that only Cromwell can save the Commonwealth, and he passes to the foreground as the one prominent figure of the play. This we feel in history; this is the true Cromwell,—not a dehumanized, colorless adventurer, like the Napoleon of Sloan, but a very human sort of man, a thoroughgoing opportunist who thrusts himself forward into greatness not from mere selfish ambition, but because he and the friends of the Commonwealth see in him the only salvation of England.

In the “Commonwealth” Mr. Gardiner reveals the same characteristic elements of strength and weakness as in his earlier works. In style, however, there is a marked improvement. Occasionally the old, involved, heavy laden sentence that reminds us of one of Cromwell's paragraphs, lumbers across the page. Yet such sentences are now comparatively rare. There is an evident effort on the author's part to secure clearness even at the expense of printer's ink. To this end the numerous and carefully prepared maps contribute no small part. In all that constitutes the drudgery of historical writing, the careful and painstaking search after material, Mr. Gardiner may have many rivals; but in the management of his material he is unsurpassed, even by Mr. Freeman. He certainly far excels Stubbs.

If Mr. Gardiner has a weakness as a historian it lies in a certain largeness of heart. He is loth to think altogether ill of anybody. Clowns are many upon his pages, but real downright villains are scarce,—which is perhaps, after all, truer to life. Few men, especially few great men, the kind that figure in history, are consciously and hopelessly bad. Even the faithless Charles, the man incapable of devo-

* HISTORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE, 1649-1660. By S. R. Gardiner. Volume I., 1649-1651. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

tion to anything, not even to himself, the man without principle, without even dignity, upon whose conscience the obligations of friendship sat as lightly as the most sacred oath, in his wandering after Worcester, under the skilful pen of Mr. Gardiner, becomes almost a hero.

In his account of Cromwell's Irish campaign, Mr. Gardiner, like many a more pronounced admirer of Cromwell, is compelled to face the massacres of Drogheda and Wexford. For Cromwell, like the Frankish Charles or the French Napoleon, has left behind him the memory of cold-blooded massacre as an ugly blot upon his fair name which it has puzzled his admirers to explain away. But the "damned spot" will not "out." Nor are Mr. Gardiner's efforts, not at justification, to be sure, but extenuation, more satisfactory.

Inchiquin, in his dispatch to Ormund of September 15, says:

"Many men and some officers have made their escapes out of Drogheda. . . . All conclude that no man [had] quarter with Cromwell's leave; that yet many were saved by officers and soldiers; that the Governor was killed in the Mill Mount after quarter [had been] given by the officer that came first there; that some of the towers were defended until yesterday, quarter being denied them; and that yesterday morning the towers wherein they were, were blown up; that Verney, Finglas, Warner, and some other officers were alive in the hands of some of Cromwell's officers twenty-four hours after the business was done, but whether their lives were obtained at Cromwell's hands, or that they are yet living, they cannot tell." (Inchiquin to Ormund, Sept. 15. Gilbert's *Const. Hist.*, Vol. II., Pref. XXVIII.)

Of the officers mentioned by Inchiquin, we know that Verney was murdered almost in the very presence of Cromwell (*Lady Verney's Verney Family*, II., p. 344) and that Boyle was summoned from dinner by a soldier and shot as he left the room (*Ibid*). Of Finglas and "Warner" (Warren) no particulars of the deaths are known, but inasmuch as Cromwell had especially ordered that the officers be "knocked in the head" (Cromwell to Fenthal, Sept. 17, Carlyle Letter, *C. V.*), there can be little doubt that they too were murdered in the same cold-blooded manner.

Now it may be that "Cromwell's rages were never premeditated," and that "it always required some touch of concrete fact to arouse the slumbering wrath which lay coiling about his heart" ("The Commonwealth," Vol. I., pp. 131-132); it may be that "in the heat of action there stood out in his mind, through the blood-red haze of war, thoughts of vengeance to be taken for the Ulster massacre" (p. 133), and that "the stern command to put all to the

sword who 'were, in arms in the town,' leapt lightly from his lips" (*Ibid*); the grim fact yet remains that twenty-four hours after the city had been taken, and possibly longer, the hideous work went on, and that when Cromwell's officers, and even his common soldiers, had spared many of their helpless enemies, they yet cut them down in cold blood in obedience to the order of Cromwell. This was certainly not the result of furious rage, still less did it arise from a purpose on Cromwell's part to take advantage of the laws of war (p. 132), as Tilly had taught them on the continent. Even by that law, prisoners once received to quarter were to be spared. At Limerick, Ireton cashiered an officer who killed prisoners that a subordinate had spared. Cromwell himself, in his wars on the other side of the Irish sea, followed a very different course, and was uniformly merciful. At Worcester he even imperilled his own life in order to save his foes (p. 444).

Now Mr. Gardiner possibly knows what was going on in Cromwell's mind, when, upon the third attempt, he saw his soldiers at last carry the wall of Drogheda and pour into the city; but all connected with this dark affair, the use which Cromwell made subsequently of the terror which the massacre had inspired among the simple-minded Irishry, the all but exact repetition of the same scenes at Wexford, a few weeks later, indicate a determined purpose on Cromwell's part to adopt this severity in order to gain a definite object. We may judge the man, but we have no right to take him out of the age in which he acted — the age of the religious wars that had followed the Reformation. So far, the civil wars in England had been political. Religious elements, even social elements, were not altogether absent, and from time to time they had added to the bitterness of the conflict. But when the war crossed to Ireland it was no longer Puritan against Cavalier, but Protestant against Catholic; worse, it was the seventeenth century Englishman against the seventeenth century Irishman. Ever since the days of Strafford, the English had regarded the possibility of an Irish invasion with some such feeling of dread and latent panic as a slave-holding aristocracy might regard the possible terrors of an uprising of their serfs. The English despised the Irish, at the same time that they feared them. The terrors, the possibility of horrors indescribable, which must attend such an inroad nerved the hands and steeled the hearts of the Englishmen who followed Cromwell across the Irish Sea. They went in

order to forestall this long-dreaded calamity, which the presence of Ormund and the purpose of Charles now made imminent. Cromwell, while he was certainly above the blind ferocious instincts of the common soldier, yet saw in the imminence of the peril and the appalling nature of the danger a demand for the utmost severity. The danger must not be trifled with. He must strike hard. He must strike to crush.

Mr. Gardiner thinks that the letter to the Royalist governor of Dundalk, written while the massacre at Drogheda was still in progress, indicates an uneasy conscience on the part of Cromwell and is an attempt on his part at self-justification. But such men as Cromwell are not wont to justify themselves before an enemy, especially when they summon him to lay down his arms. The letter really throws a deal of light upon the purpose which Cromwell had in mind in ordering the slaughter, in showing the use which he made of it at once. "I offered mercy to the garrison of Drogheda," he writes, "in sending the Governor a summons before I attempted the taking of it, which being refused brought this evil upon them. If you, being warned thereby, shall surrender your garrison to the use of the Parliament of England, . . . you may thereby prevent effusion of blood. If upon refusing this offer, that which you like not, befalls you, you will know whom to blame." (Carlyle, Letter CIII.). This is not a justification. It is a simple threat, in Cromwell's cool way, to treat the garrison of Dundalk as he had treated the garrison of Drogheda. Similar terms were sent to other garrisons about him. If they dared to defend themselves, they must expect the terms of Drogheda. Cromwell proposed by the terror inspired by the first blow which he struck to intimidate the half-armed and poorly-disciplined Irish. Nor was he altogether unsuccessful. Wexford, in the south, dared to stand to the issue of arms, and her fate was that of Drogheda. But other towns were wiser and yielded. The terror of Drogheda fell upon the simple-hearted folk, and their officers could not drive them to face the bloody issue. That is, Cromwell coolly adopted and carried out a plan of repression and cruelty that resembles the cold-blooded measures adopted by Charles the Great in reducing the pagan Saxons. That Cromwell did not go as far as Charles, was not because he was unequal to such a task, but because the Irish were in no condition to make the desperate resistance with which the Saxons so long

defied Charles. That Mr. Gardiner himself inclines, after all, to this view may be inferred from a passage on page 470, in which he condemns Monk's massacre at Dunbar. Here, undoubtedly alluding to Drogheda, he says: "With all Scotland at his [Monk's] feet, no cruelty was needed to terrify other garrisons into submission."

Cromwell belongs to the seventeenth century. In the nineteenth century, with such shadows as Drogheda and Wexford in the background, his religiousness becomes despicable cant. He is a compound of Pecksniff and John Girdlestone. The one he surpasses in meanness and the other in cold-blooded villainy. But Cromwell does not belong to the nineteenth century. He belongs to the seventeenth. The treaty of Westphalia was scarcely a year old when his ferocious soldiers were roasting Irishmen in the towers of Drogheda or knocking priests on the head at Wexford. Cromwell was a saint of the Old Testament rather than of the New. The religious books that the good Ulphilas had once thought too exhilarating for his half-trained Gothic Christians were altogether the favorite reading of Cromwell and the stern-browed men who followed him. Their political creed was a short one. The pious were to rule the state. Those who resisted were to be as Agag before Samuel, or as the Canaanite before Israel. The symbol of the Commonwealth was the sword of Joshua rather than the staff of John. The violent contrast between the pious ejaculations ever upon the lips of Cromwell, and his ferocious cruelty, do not prove him to have been either a hypocrite or a madman, any more than in the case of Joshua or Samuel.

BENJAMIN S. TERRY.

THE DUSK OF THE NATIONS.*

Some readers of THE DIAL may remember "The Great Cryptogram" which purported to show that a large part of Elizabethan literature was the work of Bacon. A certain young man, desirous of keeping up with Shakespearian criticism, felt very heavy-hearted at having to read so big a book with prospect of so small a gain. Opening it at random, he fortunately hit upon page 973, where he found cited toward establishing the view that Bacon wrote "The Anatomy of Melancholy," four passages from

* DEGENERATION. By Max Nordau. Translated from the Second Edition of the German Work. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"Henry IV." (published twenty years before it), as follows:

Master Robert Shallow.—2 H. IV., V, 5.

North from Burton here.—1 H. IV., III, 1.

Thou atomy, thou.—2 H. IV., V, 4.

(This needs but an an to make it *anatomy*.)

Musing and cursed melancholy.—1 H. IV., III, 3.

Satisfied as to the scientific character of the work, the young man closed the book with a mind greatly relieved.

If some such reader should chance to open Herr Max Nordau's work on "Degeneration" at page 319, he might get somewhat the same impression. That page presents Mr. Oscar Wilde still clad in the doublet and kneebreeches of fifteen years ago, with the same old sunflower (not even a green carnation), having in his mouth the paradoxes of "Intentions," taken seriously, set up as an æsthetic Aunt Sally, to be promptly knocked down again by Herr Max Nordau with such hard words as "egomaniac," and "hysterical." The impression, however, would be a mistake: although it may seem wholly absurd to those who have seen only the extracts in the Sunday papers, I cannot agree with those who hold the book to be nothing more than clap-trap and sensationalism.

The subject is in itself a sort of challenge to serious thought. The thesis is that the upper classes of the chief races of Europe to-day, having passed suddenly into wholly new conditions, wearied by the complication and rapidity of modern life, by its immensely enlarged range of interest, insufficiently nourished, and poisoned by large cities and over-use of narcotics and stimulants, are falling into fatigue and exhaustion, breaking down into premature old age. Among the results of this state of hysteria and nervous prostration on a large scale, and one of the most marked signs of it, appear all manner of perverted eccentricities in the world of art. But the promulgators of such perversions, though hailed by the vulgar as heralds of a new era, are in reality but the most enfeebled and degraded of humanity: in other words, to use the scientific term, *degenerates*. If such be a fair picture of our time, the investigation of the literature of the present day from such a standpoint is a matter of interest.

The question is one which would seem not wholly outside the possibilities of scientific inquiry. Criminal anthropology is a young science as yet; it is not absolutely sure of its ground; but a competent scholar could certainly find opportunity here for sound and valuable work. It is rather unfortunate that it

was impossible (page 17) for Herr Nordau to study the physical peculiarities of his subjects and their ancestry as well, for these points are usually regarded by anthropologists as of more importance in the study of degenerates than such psychic phenomena as can be observed. These latter peculiarities are sometimes met with in normal subjects: the physical and hereditary conditions are generally regarded as surest evidence. But on the more confined and slightly treacherous ground one may make up for deficiencies by greater care as to the accuracy of observation, the correctness of generalization, and the exactitude of inference. The argument is one by analogy. There have been observed certain cases with such and such ancestral conditions, such and such physical conditions, and such and such mental peculiarities. Persons agreeing in such characteristics are known as "degenerates." Now on examining the works of various contemporary men of letters Herr Nordau observes certain mental peculiarities, to which he adds occasionally certain physical traits. He infers that these authors belong properly to the class in question and should be regarded as morally insane. When Heine prayed to be saved from the evil one and a metaphor, he was thinking of the argument by analogy; but it hardly seems necessary to go to this length. We must, of course, recognize its necessary weaknesses, but we may easily ascribe to it such importance as it deserves.

The matter is, however, one which cannot be presented in popular form save by a master of modern anthropology, of alienism, and of literary criticism. The subject is a delicate one; * it lends itself too readily to exaggeration, to sensationalism, even to prejudice, for it to be a fit task for anyone but a sound and temperate scientist. For the authorities upon such a subject are not such as the public can readily consult or appreciate; nor is the general reader able to weigh the evidence properly, nor to detect fallacies readily; he must in a measure rely upon his author,—he must, in fact, trust his statements implicitly. It is unfortunate, therefore, that the idea should have got about that Herr Nordau is anything but a skilful scientist, that his methods are not the most exact, that his logic is not the most rigid, that he is not devoted to the attainment of Truth

* In more senses than one. It ought to be said that no good woman (unless perhaps one who has already studied kindred matters) will read it without coming across much that is extremely shocking to her.

at any cost. If he were not such a scholar, his book should never have been published for popular reading by any reputable house.

Herr Nordau is undoubtedly a scientist. It is true that we need hardly concede him the title because he has a great number of exact references in footnotes,* nor because he deals largely with technical terms, nor even because he has no admiration for religion. But then we need not deny it to him because he is the author of "Die Conventionellen Lügen der Kulturmenschheit." That book was certainly extravagant and journalistic; but it had considerable popularity, and was republished in America. Nor is it proper to refuse attention to a man because he believes Professor Lombroso to be "one of the loftiest mental phenomena of the century," even if we ourselves believe Lombroso to be often over-enthusiastic.

As to whether Herr Nordau be a scientist of eminently sound and well-balanced temperament, there is, unfortunately, more room for doubt. He himself seems to affirm that he is. He says (page 507) that except perhaps in his treatment of the "Young German" movement, he has observed any given phenomena with the cool equanimity of scientific method. There is, however, something about his language which rouses an uncomfortable idea that we have to do with a writer of rather a different character. But there are, I think, no passages in the whole book more excessive than these:

"True, science tells us nothing about the life after death, of harp-concerts in Paradise, and of the transformation of stupid youths and hysterical geese into white-clad angels with rainbow-colored wings" (p. 109).

"George Brandes, a sponger on the fame or name of others, has throughout his life followed the calling of a 'human orchestra,' who with head, mouth, hands, elbows, knees, and feet, plays ten noisy instruments at once, dancing before poets and authors, and, after the hubbub, passes his hat round among the deafened public" (p. 356).

"A poor degenerate devil who scribbles such stuff, and an imbecile reader who follows his twaddle like passing clouds, are simply to be pitied" (p. 137).

"Another graphomaniac, the author of that imbecile book, *Rembrandt as Educator*, drivels in almost the same way" (p. 106).

"The creatures moving on his stage are not thinking and speaking human beings, but tadpoles or slugs, considerably more stupid than trained fleas at a fair" (p. 238).

"... Walt Whitman, who is likewise one of the deities to whom the degenerate and hysterical of both hemispheres have for some time been raising altars" (p. 230).

* He understands the value of footnotes. "The Englishman accepts a fit of delirium if it appears with footnotes" (p. 78).

Of a book like this, we may rightly expect that not only in scientific temper will the author be above reproach, but in his literary criticism as well. Here I must allow that Herr Nordau sometimes leaves a little to be desired. It may be too much to expect of a scientist that he should trouble himself with an author's own standpoint. And of course, when a man is criticizing the literature of all Europe, one can hardly expect him not to slip up now and then. Still, I could wish he had not seemed to think that Ibsen's characters always express Ibsen's own sentiments (pp. 338-415 *passim*; but cf. also pp. 342, 348); or that Tolstoi created the murderer Pozdnyshcheff in the "Kreutzer Sonata" as a mouthpiece for his own views (p. 161). It seems hardly to show keen discrimination to recognize in Walt Whitman's use of anaphora the parallelism of the Psalms (p. 232); or to believe that Rossetti's refrains "possess the character of an obsession" (p. 92), any more than the refrains of the old ballads from which they were imitated. As for errors, there will probably be found few worse than the statement that "In the year 1843 . . . Ruskin began to publish the feverish studies on art which were subsequently collected under the title of 'Modern Painters.' He was then a young divinity student," etc.,* (p. 78); or that "In 1887 his [Tolstoi's] 'Kreutzer Sonata' appeared, and was the first of his works to carry his name to the borders of civilization" (p. 148); or that Walt Whitman "for his fame has to thank just those bestially sensual pieces which first drew to him the attention of all the pruriency of America" (p. 231).

With such characteristics as a scientist and a critic, will anyone doubt that Herr Nordau is fully capable of treating a most difficult and delicate subject in such a manner as will really instruct and assist the general reader, for whom his book seems particularly designed? I suppose some people may have such doubts. He, himself, I believe, has none. He understands that his work will lay him open to misconception, but he goes on resolutely. "The danger, however, to which he exposes himself cannot deter a man from doing that which he regards as his duty. When a scientific truth has been discovered, he owes it to humanity, and has no right to withhold it" (p. ix). True, doubtless; although there would seem to be no especial need of dressing up the scientific truth as though it were a bit of popular exposition.

* Perhaps this last is due to the translator.

For my part, I also have little doubt in the matter. Although, as I have said, the book is by no means "nothing more than clap-trap and sensationalism," there is a very fair proportion of those two undesirable qualities. And this is rather a pity, for there is also much of interest. Herr Nordau is undoubtedly a student of broad reading in the literature of the subject, a man capable of immense intellectual work. He possesses great power of presentation, a keen eye for the follies of others, some sound views on art,* and a hearty admiration for sane and solid thought. But he has too much of a steeple-chaser in him; he gets on his gaudy racing colors, sees his goal miles away,—and then no obstacle will keep him from it.

So much on Herr Nordau himself. From the responsibility of discussing the thesis of his book, I must, as gracefully as may be, retire. There are many things that might be said for some of his views and against others. But the opinions of such an author cannot claim serious discussion except it be in the technical journals. "The verbose rhetorician," remarks Herr Nordau (p. VIII.) "exposes with more or less grace or cleverness the subjective impressions received from the works he criticises, but is incapable of judging if those works are the productions of a shattered brain, and also the nature of the mental disturbance expressing itself by them." The most fruitful review of Herr Nordau's book would be by a specialist in brain-diseases.

EDWARD E. HALE, JR.

CHICAGO'S OTHER HALF.†

What Mr. Charles Booth's "Labor and Life of the People" is to London, the book entitled "Hull-House Maps and Papers" is to a portion of Chicago. Both works are made up of contributions from a number of investigators, each having a thorough special knowledge of the subject treated. But the colored maps accompanying the Hull-House book cover a field much smaller than the whole of London, and it has therefore been possible to make them much more exact and minute than the London maps. Instead of showing the general character of whole streets at a glance, they give the nationalities and economic condition of the inhab-

itants of each dwelling separately, even the house numbers being given. They are thus made valuable for purposes requiring exact knowledge.

The section chosen for this graphic treatment lies just east and southeast of Hull-House, extending from Halsted street east one mile to State street, and from Polk street south one-third of a mile to Twelfth street. This third of a square mile includes not only the poorest and most crowded part of Chicago, but also, east of the river, a part of one of the most openly vicious and criminal districts of the civilized world. An adjacent section of this same criminal district was placed under the microscope by Mr. Stead in his work of a year ago.

The data from which the maps were constructed were secured in the course of a governmental investigation of the slums of great cities, undertaken in the spring of 1893 by the United States Department of Labor. Mrs. Florence Kelley, of Hull-House, was the special agent expert in charge of this work in Chicago; and as the schedules were returned to her daily by her four assistants, the data required for these maps were taken off by a resident of Hull-House. In one map the nationalities of the people are shown, and a second map shows the average weekly income of the families on each lot. In showing the economic condition, the colors adopted in Mr. Booth's maps are retained as far as possible; but while the London maps include all classes of society, these represent only the poorest part of Chicago, where those families which have more than twenty dollars a week are the aristocracy. The predominant color on the wage-map is blue, representing wages of from five to ten dollars a week for an entire family.

The neighborhood is distinctly cosmopolitan. Altogether eighteen nationalities are distinguished on the map, although the English, English-Canadians, Scotch, and Americans are counted as one nationality, designated by white. Even so, the white spots on the map would be few and small were it not for the many American-born children, who are often virtually as alien as their parents, but who are counted as Americans if they are more than ten years of age, or if they attend a public school. The map shows a preponderance of Italians, Russian and Polish Jews, and Bohemians; but we are told in the explanatory text that the Irish control the polls. In some cases as many as ten nationalities are represented in a single building, but usually neither Italians nor Jews are found

* See pp. 80, 198, 203, 483.

† HULL-HOUSE MAPS AND PAPERS; a Presentation of Nationalities and Wages in a Congested District of Chicago; together with Comments and Essays on Problems Growing out of the Social Conditions. By residents of Hull-House, a Social Settlement. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

in the same tenement-house with other nationalities; for, as by a sort of Gresham's law of demography, the appearance of the "Dago" or the "Sheeny" drives out all other tenants. Race prejudice and class distinctions are as prevalent here as among the brown-stone fronts of Michigan Avenue. The shop fronts on the principal streets keep up an appearance of respectability, so that the casual passer-by gets no idea of the poverty and squalor just beyond.

"Rear tenements and alleys form the core of the district, and it is there that the densest crowds of the most wretched and destitute congregate. Little idea can be given of the filthy and rotten tenements, the dingy courts and tumble-down sheds, the foul stables and dilapidated out-houses, the broken sewer-pipes, the piles of garbage fairly alive with diseased odors, and of the numbers of small children filling every nook, working and playing in every room, eating and sleeping in every window-sill, pouring in and out of every door, and seeming literally to pave every scrap of 'yard.'"

Some twenty pages of "Map Notes and Comments," written by Miss Agnes Sinclair Holbrook, are followed by papers on "The Sweating System" by Mrs. Florence Kelley, State Inspector of Factories and Workshops, and "Wage-earning Children" by Mrs. Kelley and Mrs. A. P. Stevens, the Assistant Inspector. In these two papers are related some of the worst abuses of Chicago's industrial life. Here we are told that fashionable wraps and the best grades of custom-made clothing, as well as ready-made suits and white underwear, are made in sweat-shops, often in alarming proximity to contagious disease. There are only two garment-manufacturers in Chicago who do not give out clothing to be made or finished in tenement-houses. We read that in each large clothing shop there is an examiner, who combines with the function of passing upon the work that comes from the sweat-shops that of destroying such vermin as his rapid examination of the clothing happens to disclose. After reading of the filthy surroundings among which even expensive clothing is made, and of the deadly disease-germs and loathsome insects which frequently inhabit it, the abolition of the sweating-system becomes not a matter of benevolence only, but of self-interest as well, to every member of the community. Altruism and enlightened selfishness both lead inevitably to Mrs. Kelley's conclusion, that the abolition of tenement-house manufacture is the only adequate remedy for the existing evils.

In the article on "Wage-earning Children," it is clearly shown that we are far behind England in requiring precautions for the health and

safety of working-children. This chapter is a pitiful picture of little children exposed by the conditions of their work to vice, disease, and mutilation; of dissolute adult employees sowing moral pestilence among children and young girls; of boys killed and maimed by machinery without the simplest safety appliances; of contracts with parents releasing the employer from liability in case of accidents; of employers growing rich on the labor of droves of children, whose wages range from forty cents to four dollars a week; and of men actually superannuated at forty, or even at thirty-four, by work begun too early in childhood, and so becoming a burden upon their own children, or upon the county. Thus child-labor perpetuates itself. A record of physical examinations, with accompanying charts constructed by Dr. Bayard Holmes, shows a startling prevalence of disease and deformity among factory children. As the solution of the child-labor problem the writers of the paper propose compulsory school attendance up to the age of sixteen.

"Where they are the wage-earning children are an unmitigated injury to themselves, to the community upon which they will later be burdens, and to the trade which they demoralize. They learn nothing valuable; they shorten the average of the trade life, and they lower the standard of living of the adults with whom they compete."

There is much in these papers to confirm one in the principles for which Hull-House stands,—that the poor need not charity, but justice. Here one finds repeated references to merchant-prince philanthropists who first make their money by extortion and oppression, and then give back some part of it to the working people in charity. The value of labor organization is shown by the fact that the unorganized and poorly organized trades are just the ones in which the workers receive the least pay for the most work, and seem compelled to set their children at work while they are still babies.

The papers which make up the remainder of the book are for the most part of a more special nature. They are: "Receipts and Expenditures of Cloak-makers in Chicago," by Miss Isabel Eaton; "The Chicago Ghetto" (a description of the Jewish quarter), by Mr. Charles Zeublin; "The Bohemian People in Chicago," by Mrs. Josefa Humpal Zeman; "Remarks upon the Italian Colony in Chicago," by Signor Alessandro Mastro-Valerio; "The Cook County Charities," by Miss Julia C. Lathrop; "Art and Labor," by Miss Ellen Gates Starr; and "The Settlement as a Factor in the Labor Movement," by Miss Jane Addams. The last-

named paper pleads for labor organization without class hostility, but as a step towards universal brotherhood. An appendix contains an illustrated "Outline Sketch" describing the various activities of Hull-House.

MAX WEST.

STUDIES OF NEW JAPAN.*

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, who was for many years a teacher of English in various gymnasia of Japan, presents us, in his volume entitled "Out of the East," with eleven studies on New Japan, distinguished, as was the author's recent "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," by strong sympathy with both the extant religions of Japan—Shinto and Buddhism. 'T is true, 't is pity, that this rare and valuable sympathy is often allowed to degenerate into distinctly *doctrinaire* handling of data, as anyone familiar with the darker side of Japan will easily see. However, let us be thankful, for just at present something of this kind may prove wholesome equally for American national and religious conceit, both of which have been so long nurtured by graphic accounts of "effete monarchies" and "degraded heathen," which, unless much be soon done to check them, may end by calling Oriental reformers and missionaries here! Viewed thus as advocacy, and not as scientific, impartial estimate, these essays must be highly commended, especially to those repelled by this description; for such repulsion reveals just that mental condition the book was written and is calculated to meet.

The eleven essays are so varied in both style and substance that they can be characterized only in turn. The first three are slight pieces, but the fourth, "Of the Eternal Feminine," presents very solid material—nothing less, indeed, than an attempt to rally and lead the Orient in a counter charge on the Occident in the matter of the Woman Question. "He who would study impartially the life and thought of the Orient must also study those of the Occident from the Oriental point of view," states the author's principle, which leads him to present some Japanese criticisms of our relations to woman which are original enough to delight some and shock others. It appears that while Western usage, art, and life are dominated by woman, and more generally by personality, the East has retained the power of viewing nature

in herself apart from all anthropological mediation. Hence asymmetry, irregularity, variety, and kindred traits in Japanese art. The author is careful not to overstate his contention, and presents a suggestive rather than a formally complete article. Those who know well that they never saw light or water until Ruskin opened their eyes by his description of sunlight and of the Rhone, which in the last analysis he achieves by interpretation through personality, will not be likely to abandon that master's method, but may certainly allow the possibility of gaining something from the viewing of nature as such.

"Bits of Life and Death" describes well enough those glimpses of Japanese life the strangeness of which justifies insertion here. In "The Stone Buddha" we pass to the sublimities of life universal, the question of the ultimate meaning and value of life. Here the knowledge of Mr. H. Spencer, scientist, is shown to run parallel with the enlightenment of G. Buddha, seer, except where the seer surpasses the scientist. The notions introduced will prove familiar to those abreast with modern philosophic thought, but afford the advantage of sympathetic treatment and of Oriental setting. Note the illegitimate passage, also not new to those conversant with Buddhist thinkers, from the scientific doctrine of heredity to the visionary notion of *karma*, pp. 169-70.

The essay entitled "Jiu-jutsu" takes as topic the recently demonstrated power of Japan to react on Western pressure and assert herself in the councils and activities of the wide world. She has shown the very highest capacity—that to learn; and henceforth Japan must be declared not imitative but assimilative or adoptive. This wonderful achievement of Japan forces on us the problem of the future relations of Occidentals and Orientals. That the latter can assimilate the former's acquisitions on a vastly cheaper expenditure, bodes ill to the West, which will be undersold because it can be underlived. This interesting article is marred by strictures upon missions in Japan so violent as to preclude the attribution of unbiased judgment. Such garbling, however, has one excuse: the unconsciously, and naturally, almost necessarily, one-sided reports of the "heathen" which are forwarded to their supporters at home by foreign missionaries. One might have hoped, however, that the censor would not repeat the error of the censured.

Next follows a pathetic story of the simultaneous suicide of thwarted lovers, which clashes

* OUT OF THE EAST. Reveries and Studies in New Japan. By Lafcadio Hearn. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

unpleasantly with the sweeping claims previously made for the superiority of Japanese to Western morality. The sketch entitled "A Wish Fulfilled" affords an inside view of ancestor worship sure to prove illuminating to those who know it only by definition and from afar. Last comes "Yuko," a revelation of Oriental notions nothing short of startling, and which no one just now more needs to read than the American.

EDMUND BUCKLEY.

THE BACONIAN AUTHORSHIP OF THE PLAYS.*

An American Shakespearian critic, Dr. W. J. Rolfe, has recently invited contributions from his countrymen, of five shillings each, toward the presentation of an illuminated address to the Rev. Dr. A. Nicholson, of Leamington, England, in grateful recognition of "his complete refutation of the Donnelly Cryptogram." By way of encouragement, it is stated that, in England, "Some have subscribed for themselves and their wives or other members of their families." When the air is thus electric with generous impulses, one almost wonders that some American does not enter the lists, and proceed to demolish Dr. Owen's latest "wheel-cipher," — in the reasonable hope that he will be honored with at least a two-shilling "illuminated address."

But while we may enjoy this innocent jubilation in commemoration of victory in another battle with windmills, and though the illumination be merely the burning of some very old straw, its momentary blaze but reveals the depths profound of the neglect into which charlatan methods have plunged the entire question of the Baconian authorship of the plays. And yet when so many reputable literary men — among them, Disraeli, for example, — are known to have entertained very serious convictions upon the subject, obviously such a question of authorship should be approached soberly, from the standpoint of the scholar intent upon the discovery of the truth, with an impartial weighing of the evidences, with critical acumen, and carried on in a spirit truly scientific and with a diligent effort to arrive intelligently at a definite conclusion. Such was the spirit in which Judge Holmes addressed himself to the problem, in the pioneer work published many

years ago by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields of Boston — the predecessors of the eminent firm that now issues the latest contribution to the discussion; and while the earlier work failed to convince the public, it commanded respectful attention, as will any book written in a like spirit, which presents properly additional data.

Mr. Ruggles, the author of "The Plays of Shakespeare," is worthy of commendation for the spirit in which he has designed and written his book. He does not even enter into the direct discussion of the authorship of the plays: instead, he seeks, through a comprehensive comparison of the several plays with Bacon's whole system of philosophy in its multiform details, to show, critically and visually, that in their constitution and in their detailed particulars they are the definite outgrowth and concrete development of that philosophy. In the execution of this task, he presents much fresh data. And it must be confessed that in many important particulars he enables us to see in the plays some striking "vestiges" of Bacon as their creator. Yet the book, in itself — perhaps designedly — is still inconclusive. The author is evidently a convert to Bacon's admirable method in the inculcation of what is conceived to be the truth:

"So I like better that entry of truth which comes peaceably as with chalk to mark up those minds which are capable to lodge and harbor such a guest, than that which forces its way with pugnacity and contention."

And yet in the use of this method, the author, possibly through the excessive zeal of a new convert, falls quite into the opposite extreme from that which he would avoid. He presents an intricate array of evidences, so interwoven with a vast number of other particulars, that altogether too much labor is imposed upon the reader: too great a strain is placed upon his constructive imagination, and almost inevitably it breaks down under the load.

If Professor Henry Drummond has accomplished nothing else in his little *brochure* on "The Greatest Thing in the World," he has abundantly paid the debt he owed to his profession by enforcing upon the attention of men of letters, through this example, the old truth that in addressing the public the most artistic is the most effective presentation. While there are some fine passages in the book before us — as, for example, the delineation of Imogen in the discussion of "Cymbeline," — yet, testing the work by this standard, in the ungracious aspect of criticism, we find that both as a whole and in its several chapters it is sadly de-

*THE PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE. Founded on Literary Forms. By Henry J. Ruggles, author of "The Method of Shakespeare as an Artist." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ficient in the artistic element. The following, from the chapter on "The Winter's Tale," is perhaps a fair example of the style in which much of the book is written:

"Among the uses of speech stand foremost persuasion and instruction. . . . To give or receive wise counsel, and thereby remove in others or ourselves the troubles of the heart or the perplexities of business, is one of the honorablest offices and rarest fruits of friendship. Thus Bacon says: 'No receipt openeth the heart like a true friend to whom you may impart griefs, joys, fears, hopes, suspicions, counsels, and whatever lieth upon the heart to oppress it, in a kind of *civil shrift* or *confession*;' and in the same spirit Leontes says to his counsellor, Camillo:—

'I have trusted thee, Camillo;
With all the near'st things to my heart, as well
My chamber-councils: wherein, *priest-like*, thou
Hast cleans'd my bosom; I from thee departed
Thy penitent reform'd.'

"Both persuasion and instruction, which in their various forms have a range from the lisps of the child to the oratory of the senate-house, may be comprised under the head of the communication of knowledge. There are two sources of knowledge: experience and testimony. The facts of which any one individual has certain knowledge are only those which fall under his own observation and form but an infinitesimal portion of the great mass that makes up the whole truth; all else to him is but *opinion*, that is probability, or likelihood supported by testimony. In the most trivial as in the most important matters, trust must be placed in the sayings and information of others, that is, in testimony, and the sum of the knowledge possessed by any community is the result of the incessant interchange of intelligence between its individual members as eye-and-ear witnesses. Every man, however limited his sphere of action, can contribute some knowledge, whereby he may often, unwittingly, supply a necessary link in a chain of proof, as for instance, the old Shepherd in the play communicates facts known only to himself, which establish the royal birth of Perdita; and thus through the endless intermingling of human affairs—the infinite doings of the world—facts of the greatest moment which have been lost for years to view are frequently brought to light by what is called Time and Chance."

After reading an entire chapter, one lays down the book almost as wearied as was its author; and however interested in the theme, unless impelled by duty the reader is inclined to postpone its further perusal till "a more convenient season."

Adopting for the moment the author's underlying but unexpressed hypothesis of Bacon's authorship of the plays, we regret that he had not followed more closely, in spirit at least, the advice given by the poet in the eighty-fourth Sonnet:

"Lean penury within that pen doth dwell,
That to his subject lends not some small glory;
But he that writes of you, if he can tell
That you are you, so dignifies his story,
Let him but copy what in you is writ,

Not making worse what Nature made so clear,
And such a counterpart shall fame his wit,
Making his style admired everywhere."

The book is a large octavo of seven hundred pages; and we cannot but think that had the author omitted the discussion of some of the plays considered, or had otherwise abridged it to a volume of half the size and at half the price, it would have been more effective in the accomplishment of his purpose.

L. W. BISHOP.

PIONEER LIFE IN OHIO.*

The town of Jefferson, in Ohio, had the distinction of being the centre of that consistent and active opposition to the growth of the slave power which made the Western Reserve famous throughout the North more than half a century ago. The homes of Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade were there. William Cooper Howells, the father of the novelist, also resided there, and, as the editor of the local paper, "The Sentinel," promoted the Free Soil cause. He was a native of Wales, of a Quaker family, gifted with strong intellectual endowments and blessed with a sunny disposition. He did not accumulate money, but his friends were numbered by the thousand. He saw every side of life, but only the sweet and pure attracted him. The philosophical reflections of such a mind, in whatever age, are worth one's attention. Unfortunately, Mr. Howells left, outside of the files of the newspaper with which he was connected, little material in shape for publication. Since his death, which occurred last August, Mr. William D. Howells has edited and given to the press his father's "Recollections of Life in Ohio, from 1813 to 1840." The period covered is one of marvellous development. We find here pictured the hardships and the romance of pioneer life; the evolution of social order and spiritual influence after years of conflict with ignorance, intemperance, and too often misdirected religious zeal; the grand beauty of great forests, and streams bank-full, before an advanced stage of civilization had levelled or changed them.

The Howells family crossed the mountains in the year 1813, when the author of these "Recollections" was six years old.

"Among the glorious things I remember hearing of

*RECOLLECTIONS OF LIFE IN OHIO, from 1813 to 1840. By William Cooper Howells. With Introduction by his son, William Dean Howells. With portrait. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co.

Ohio, the making of maple sugar was prominent. I also heard them talk of singing fish in the Ohio, which so impressed me that I listened for the song of the fish as soon as we reached the Monongahela. I have since heard these singing fish, which are said to be the white perch, making a low and very musical hum, just about sunset of a June evening, when they would gather beneath a ferry flat-boat, and follow it backward and forward across the river. The sound they give forth is very sweet, but varied by only two or three notes, and much like the sound made by a silk string fixed in a window."

The people who settled in Eastern Ohio, below the Beaver Falls, were mostly Scotch-Irish, as were the inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania. They were light-hearted, prudent and thrifty, devoted to Calvinism, "very democratic in politics, and they took kindly to whisky, of which they made and drank large quantities." Whether grain was scarce or plenty, or times hard, the rude distilleries were kept busy, and custom required that at all social gatherings, as well as log-rollings and corn-huskings, whisky should be offered as an evidence of hospitality. In time, temperance societies came in to restrict the use of stimulants. Money was scarce and the people resorted to barter for most articles purchased or produced. Tea, coffee, leather, iron, powder, lead, linen, cloth, feathers, beeswax, deerskins, and furs were cash articles, and could be exchanged one for another, or be sold for money which was required to pay taxes. Mechanics took their pay in grain, their customers providing the articles for manufacture. A day's work was equivalent to a bushel of wheat, the value of which was from thirty-five to fifty cents. It would take several bushels to pay for a day's labor now. The female members of a family would card, spin, and weave the flax or wool, and produce the cloth worn by all of its members. Linsey cloth, when woven in plaid figures, made a smart dress for every-day wear. Farming work was necessarily carried on by mutual help, from the raising of the rude log cabins and barns to harvesting. Social life was promoted in this way.

"One of the gatherings for joint work, which has totally disappeared from the agriculture of modern times, and one that was always a jolly kind of affair, was the corn-husking. It was a sort of harvest-home in its department, and it was the more jolly because it was a gathering with very little respect to persons, and embraced in the invitation men and big boys, with the understanding that no one would be unwelcome. There was always a good supper served at the husking, and as certainly a good appetite to eat it with. It came at a plentiful season, when the turkeys and chickens were fat, and a fat pig was at hand, to be flanked on the table with good bread in various forms, turnips and po-

tatoes from the autumn stores, apple and pumpkin pies, good coffee, and the like. And the cooking was always well done, and all in such bountiful abundance that no one feared to eat, while many a poor fellow was certain of a 'square meal' by being present at a husking. You were sure to see the laboring men of the vicinity out; and the wives of a goodly number of farm hands would be on hand to help in the cooking and serving at the table."

The huskers were divided and placed under two captains.

"From the time they began till the corn was all husked at one end, there would be steady work, each man husking all the corn he could, never stopping except to take a pull at the stone jug of inspiration that passed occasionally along the line. . . . As soon as one party got done they raised a shout, and hoisting their captain on their shoulders, carried him over to the other side with general cheering. All hands would then turn in and finish what remained. The shout at hoisting the captain was the signal for bringing the supper on the table. This was often followed by dancing after the elders had retired, if the man with the fiddle should attend. . . . There was a tradition that the boys who accidentally husked a red ear, and saved it, would be entitled to a kiss from somebody. But I never knew it to be necessary to produce a red ear to secure a kiss where there was a disposition to give or take one."

Such are the pleasant glimpses of old-time life and manners furnished through the vivid recollections of this Ohio pioneer. The final chapter, written by Mr. W. D. Howells, and covering the closing years of his father's life, is full of touching interest.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A scholarly volume of literary essays.

Mr. John Churton Collins is well known as one of the most thoroughly equipped among living students of English literature, and as one of the most resolute champions of its claims to serious consideration as an instrument of culture and the higher discipline. He need hardly, then, have apologized for collecting and republishing, in the handsome volume of "Essays and Studies" (Macmillan) now before us, a group of his contributions to the periodical literature of the past twenty years. He does not lightly undertake any piece of work, and the broad scholarship which informs these essays makes them well worthy of preservation. They are five in number. The essays on Dryden and Menander need no explanation. It is hardly necessary to say that Theobald is the subject of "The Porson of Shakespearean Criticism." The two remaining essays are reviews:—"Lord Chesterfield's Letters" of the letters to Chesterfield's godson published a few years ago by Lord Carnarvon, and "The Predecessors of Shakespeare" of the work by the late J. A. Symonds. The latter of these reviews is somewhat

controversial in tone, and its animadversions upon Symonds and his methods of composition are too heated to command unqualified assent; yet there is no doubt that they are in part deserved, and that the interests of sanity demand an occasional protest against the critical extravagances that disfigure the works of what Mr. Collins calls "the new school of criticism." Mr. Collins here, as always, stands for sobriety and carefully-weighed judgments, and we are not sure that one may not catch from his pages a more finely-tempered enthusiasm for, say, Marlowe, than from the dithyrambic utterances of Symonds and Mr. Swinburne. The Chesterfield essay is interesting as a "corrected impression." The letters to his godson made it fairly evident that their writer had been seriously misunderstood by the public, and Mr. Collins, in his comments upon both series of letters, adduces much evidence to make good the claim that Chesterfield was by no means the apologist of vice and immorality that he is commonly taken to have been. As for the Theobald essay, its point of view may best be characterized by its opening statement: "It may be said with simple truth that no poet in our own or in any language has ever owed so great a debt to an editor as Shakespeare owes to this man."

*Introduction to
the Herbartian
System.*

Of its kind, Dr. Charles De Garmo's "Herbart and the Herbartians" (Scribner) is the most important book that has recently issued from the press. Within a few years, translations of several Herbartian books of merit have appeared, as Herbart's "Psychology," Lange's "Apperception," Ufer's "Introduction," and others; there have been also numerous original discussions, both articles and books, among which may be mentioned Dr. De Garmo's own "Essentials of Method"; but there has been no general introduction to the whole Herbartian System, and this void the present work worthily fills. Part I. deals with Herbart's contribution to education; Part II. with the extension and application of Herbart's educational ideas in Germany; Part III. with Herbart's ideas in America. The author is easily the first Herbartian authority in the country—not the most enthusiastic, perhaps, but certainly the most comprehensive, even-minded, and judicious. While he is in accord with Herbartism as a movement, or stream of tendency, he is by no means a stickler for everything that bears the label, or even an advocate of all the ideas that the creator of the school himself propounded. He discards, or at least ignores, much of Herbart's metaphysics in the outset, and steadily holds in view the pedagogical outcome of the system. He tells us that "the system, after all, depends not upon the construction of abstract speculation, but upon verifiable facts and experience," and that "to recognize the importance of Herbart's contribution to pedagogy, it is by no means necessary to accept his metaphysical presupposition as to the nature and original equipment of the soul." Whatever place this system may ultimately hold in

pedagogical thought, there can be no doubt that at present it is attracting rapidly increasing attention; and no competent judge will hesitate in pronouncing this work the very best general view of the subject that has been written in the English language. It is the last volume of the well-known series, "The Great Educators."

*Life and
Essays of
G. W. Curtis.*

A collection of "Literary and Social Essays" by the late George William Curtis (Harper), and Mr. Edward Cary's life of Mr. Curtis in the "American Men of Letters" series (Houghton), appear at the same time, and enable us to test the one by the other. The biography tells of the social instincts, the musical gifts, the artistic nature of the man; while the essays, by their penetrating and sympathetic treatment of such different characters as Thackeray, Rachel, O. W. Holmes, and Washington Irving, confirm the story. The biography reports Mr. Curtis's connection with Emerson and Brook Farm, thus adding to the interest of the three fine papers embodying personal reminiscences relating to Emerson and Hawthorne. But perhaps the most charming of the essays is one, now published for the first time, having for its subject Sir Philip Sidney. In reading this essay, we feel that much that Mr. Curtis says of Sidney might, with equal truth, have been said of himself. For example, this passage: "Sidney had that happy harmony of mind and temper, of enthusiasm and good-sense, of accomplishment and capacity, which is described by that most exquisite and most abused word, gentleman. A gentleman is not an idler, a trifler, a dandy; he is not a scholar only, a soldier, a mechanic, a merchant; he is the flower of men, in whom the accomplishment of the scholar, the bravery of the soldier, the skill of the mechanic, the sagacity of the merchant, all have their part and appreciation. A sense of duty is his main-spring, and, like a watch crusted with precious stones, his function is not to look prettily but to tell the time of day." This "sense of duty as a main-spring" is what impresses us most distinctly and firmly in the character of George William Curtis.

*A roving
Englishman
of fortune.*

A readable book of adventure is "A Strange Career" (Roberts), being a sketch of the life of John Gladwyn Jebb compiled by his widow, and prefaced by an introduction warmly commendatory of its hero by Mr. Rider Haggard. Mr. Jebb was a roving Englishman of fortune, who, unhappily for himself, preferred the speculative ventures of the new world to the "sweet security of the Three Per Cents" at home. Coffee planting, prospecting, mining, treasure hunting, etc., were tried in turn, and each turn of the wheel left Mr. Jebb poorer than before. Says Mr. Haggard: "I believe I am right in saying that he never once got the best of a bargain, or had to do with an enterprise which proved successful—so far as his own interests were concerned." Mr. Jebb was organically unfit for mercantile life. An hon-

orable gentleman himself, he knew but one code of morality—the absolute code; and each new revelation of commercial crookedness came upon him as a fresh and staggering surprise. The City of Mexico was the field of his last venture. Here again he fell among traders, with the old result. Said a “business man” of that city, not without candor: “He was a good man, Jebb, a man among a thousand, whom I would trust anywhere. See, I will prove it to you, *Amigo*; he lived in this town for years, yet, with all his opportunities, he leaves it poorer than he came here. Did you ever hear the like of that, *Amigo*?” Mr. Jebb’s record remains as that of a brave and generous man, with the soul of a knight-errant and the guilelessness of a child, who, “with all his opportunities,” never did, or even contemplated, a mean or a doubtful act. As such, and as a tale of stirring adventure, the record is worth the reading.

The England of Elizabeth.

No more striking contrast is conceivable than that existing between the England of Elizabeth and the same country under the rule of the infatuated sister whom she succeeded. The transition from the weakness and dissensions of the former period, when England had lost its prestige abroad and had degenerated into little else than a province of Spain, to the strength and vigor of Elizabeth’s reign, which developed the island kingdom into the most powerful and influential country in the world, is at first sight almost incomprehensible. Mr. Allen B. Hinds, a scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, in his essay entitled “The England of Elizabeth” (Macmillan), has attempted to search out the causes of this marvellous reaction, so far as they may be found in the great religious movements which characterized the times. The first part of the book contains a history of those Protestants who fled from England in the beginning of Mary’s reign to seek refuge in France and Germany. The author describes with considerable minuteness the unfortunate doctrinal dissensions which rent the exiles into a number of hostile factions, especially in Frankfort, Geneva, and Zurich. He then passes to England, and traces, in an interesting chapter, the growth of the new spirit there. The book, though small, has cost much patient investigation and study, and is a really valuable contribution to the religious history of the period.

A short history of the British Navy.

The want of a concise, authoritative history of the British navy is satisfactorily met by Mr. Hamilton Williams’s “Britain’s Naval Power” (Macmillan). The author is instructor in English literature to the naval cadets in H. M. S. “Britannia.” He has drawn largely upon the naval histories of Campbell, Southey, and Yonge, as well as upon the later works of Mr. Froude and Captain Mahan, and has succeeded in “boiling down” and shaping his multifarious material into a readable and fairly comprehensive and continuous narrative

of 250 pages. The book opens with the building of the first British fleet by Alfred (the founder of England’s historic “wooden walls” policy), and closes with the crowning naval glory of Trafalgar. The American reader will object that the author’s cutting short of his narrative at this point savors more of patriotism than candor, since it ignores the war with this country in 1812—surely a considerable factor in the record, breaking in as it did rudely and disastrously upon the almost uninterrupted tale of British maritime victory. In these two and a half years of naval war with the United States, English commerce was almost annihilated, and in fifteen out of eighteen engagements the once invincible royal navy was signally defeated. As the London “Times” confessed, when the loss of the second royal frigate was announced, the “sea spell” of Great Britain was broken. But Mr. Williams’s in most respects admirable little book is primarily meant for the young gentlemen of Her Majesty’s navy, who would scarcely relish or be inspired by such episodes as the actions between the “Constitution” and the “Guerrière,” the “United States” and the “Macedonian,” the “Hornet” and “Peacock,” etc. The book is profusely and instructively illustrated.

Practical hints on every-day teaching.

Miss Sarah L. Arnold has won an enviable reputation as supervisor of the primary schools of Minneapolis, Minn., as a writer for the educational press, and as a lecturer on her favorite subjects at teacher’s institutes and summer schools. Her “Way-Marks for Teachers” (Silver, Burdette & Co.) is a well-organized presentation of the aims, principles, and plans of every-day teaching, with illustrative lessons, that have made her one of the foremost representatives of the new ideas and methods in elementary schools. It is a good sign that the book is entitled “Way-Marks” and not a “way,” “road,” or “path.” The title is suggested by the well-known incident in the history of Christian and Faithful, when they returned to the stile after they had escaped from Giant Despair. Many readers will seek out the book because they are already familiar in a general way with its contents, desiring to possess them in a more permanent form; and many more will seek it out because they are not familiar with its contents and desire to become so.

Handy volumes of Economic Classics.

Professor W. J. Ashley, of Harvard University, is engaged in the editing of a series of small volumes called “Economic Classics” (Macmillan), each of which is a selection from the work of some one of the great economists. Three volumes have appeared. The first contains “Select Chapters and Passages from ‘The Wealth of Nations’ of Adam Smith.” About one-fifth of the entire work is given, including everything, the editor claims, “that enters into the real structure of Adam Smith’s argument.” The second volume reprints parallel chapters from the

first and second editions (1798-1803) of Malthus's "Essay on the Principle of Population," with a few added passages from the editions of 1807 and 1817. The third volume gives us the first six chapters of Ricardo's "Principles of Political Economy and Taxation," forming about one-fourth of the whole treatise. The usefulness of these handy volumes should be very great. The three classical English writers who laid the foundations of economic science are still surprisingly vital and stimulating. It has become popular of late, especially among the metaphysical theorists and the historical economists, to speak slightly and even patronizingly of these great men, but this, we trust, is only a transient phase of discussion. We are confident that in the not very distant future of economic thought we shall hear the cry of "back to Ricardo," just as philosophy has heard the cry of "back to Kant" within the past decade or two. Such books as these which Professor Ashley has edited will contribute to the emancipation of economic science from the vagaries that now have possession of a part of the field. Other volumes are promised for Mun, Child, Turgot, Quesnai, and Roscher.

*Memories of
Italian Shores.*

A certain accent throughout of essentially feminine grace and sensibility lends to Mrs. Mena C. Pfrshing's "Memories of Italian Shores" a charm irrespective of its perennially charming theme. Mrs. Pfrshing sailed for Genoa in the Spring of 1893, visiting in turn Pisa, Rome, Naples, Ischia, Pompeii, Paestum, Salerno, Amalfi, and Sorrento. Her unpretentious little sheaf of *Reisebilder* shows conclusively that her journey to the land of the olive and vine was not an altogether unsentimental one. The touch is light, the treatment fresh and individual, and the writer's enthusiasm for Italy and its treasures is evidently genuine. Mrs. Pfrshing's book is issued in a limited edition of two hundred copies.

*The Inns
of Court
and Chancery.*

American visitors to London, especially those of the legal profession, will thank Mr. W. J. Loftie for his compact yet comprehensive account of "The Inns of Court and Chancery" (Macmillan). No part of the metropolis is richer in historical and personal associations than this intricate maze of courts and buildings to which Mr. Loftie now furnishes a satisfactory clue. Besides describing the various halls, inns, chapels, etc., he traces their history from the foundation down, interspersing his narrative with anecdotes of such famous occupants as More, Donne, Lamb, Cowper, Boswell, Thurlow, Brougham, and many others. The book is profusely illustrated with the graceful drawings of Mr. Herbert Railton.

*Napoleon's
campaign
in Italy.*

The interest of military men especially is appealed to by Lieutenant Herbert H. Sargent's concise account of "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign" (McClurg). The Italian campaign of 1796, though con-

ducted on a less imposing scale than many of the Emperor's later undertakings, was surpassed by none of them from a strategic standpoint. It is therefore still exceptionally worthy the attention of military students—the application of strategic principles being, as Dufour says, "the same at all times and places." Lieutenant Sargent writes mainly from the professional point of view. Each campaign is treated in a separate chapter, and to each chapter is appended a brief summary, critical and expository. Several good maps enhance the value of the book.

BRIEFER MENTION.

"The Book of the Rose" (Macmillan), by the Rev. A. Foster-Melliar, is designed "to give, from an amateur, full details of practical culture for amateurs from the beginning to the end," "to give such descriptions of the best known roses as should tell of their faults and bad habits as well as of their good qualities and perfections," and "to make a readable as well as useful book." In all of these aims the author seems to have been successful, and, in spite of his modest depreciation of any comparison between Dean Hole's classic treatise and his own, we are inclined to think that the new book deserves a place by the side of the old.

General William Haines Lytle occupies a modest but assured place in American literature on the strength of a single poem, the exquisite lyric, "Antony and Cleopatra." It is not generally known that he was the author of a considerable amount of other verse, some of which, although it never caught the public ear, must be placed by the critic nearly if not quite upon the level of the piece which is so familiar. To collect the bulk of this work, and to introduce it with a sympathetic personal memoir, has been the task of Mr. W. H. Venable, a task performed *con amore*, and that could not easily have fallen into more competent hands. "Poems of William Haines Lytle" is the title of the book, which is published by the Robert Clarke Co. of Cincinnati.

Mr. Joseph A. Willard, Clerk of the Massachusetts Superior Court, has collected in a shapely volume of some 360 pages his recollections of "Half a Century with Judges and Lawyers" (Houghton). The stories, *bon mots*, witness-box humors, judicial *obiter dicta*, etc., which fill the book are mainly of a humorous cast; and while losing in print much of their pristine point and flavor, they will be found amusing, especially by members of the legal profession.

The "Dryburgh" edition of the Waverley novels, some time since completed (Macmillan), is now supplemented by a two-volume edition of Scott's poems, uniform with the prose, except for the absence of illustrations. Mr. Andrew Lang is the editor, and in his introductory essay he contrives, as usual, to say the right and the happy thing at not too great length. There is little to choose between this edition and that edited a year or so ago by Professor Norton.

Mr. Leslie Stephen's "The Playground of Europe" (Longmans) is one of the classics of mountaineering, and a new edition of the work is welcome. The author has the following introductory note: "In republishing these papers of a young gentleman, whom I shall regard with a certain interest, I have not felt myself at liberty

to make any serious corrections. He would possibly have denied the force of some critical remarks which to me appear very obvious; and I do not know that my judgment would be superior to his. I have therefore left all faults of omission and commission in the republished chapters." The author has, however, substituted three new chapters for the "Eastern Carpathians," which he styles irrelevant, and for "Alpine Dangers," which now seems to him obsolete.

"The National School Library of Song" (Ginn), edited by Mr. Leo R. Lewis, "will present, in a number of small volumes, musical material adapted to varied wants in upper grades of musical instruction in schools." The distinctive feature of the first volume, now at hand, is the collection of folk-songs from a score or more of nations. The educational value of such music is very great. We are particularly glad to find the Danish "King Christian" among these pieces. The other contents of the book are patriotic, devotional, and occasional songs.

German texts for school use are not multiplied as rapidly as French ones, but several have been received of late. "A Scientific German Reader" (Ginn), by Dr. G. T. Dippold, is interesting in its matter and well illustrated. Messrs. Heath & Co. send "Kleine Geschichten," by Richard von Volkmann, edited by Dr. W. Bernhardt, and Gerstlcker's "Germelshausen," edited by Mr. Carl Osthaus. Mr. Lawrence Fessler edits Herr Baumbach's "Fran Holde," and Mr. Frank Vogel edits "Peter Schlemihl"—both for Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

THE CLASSICAL CONFERENCE AT ANN ARBOR.

(Special Correspondence of THE DIAL.)

The meeting of classical teachers at Ann Arbor, held on March 27 and 28, was quite fairly representative of the district included in the invitations that were issued. The Conference was due to the enthusiasm and energy of Professor Kelsey, of the University of Michigan, and the success of the affair must fully have met his expectations. College professors and high-school teachers of Greek and Latin were present in large numbers, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from Lake Superior to the Ohio; and the full and varied programme of papers and discussions was carried through without delays or interruptions.

The object of the Conference was twofold: "First, to give to those doing work in Latin, Greek, and Ancient History, an opportunity to present the results of research; and, second, to discuss questions of fundamental importance to the interests of classical study, particularly in the Central and Western States." The first of these two objects was attained by the reading and discussion of more than thirty papers at the morning and afternoon sessions; and the second, by the more formal and elaborate addresses delivered in the evenings. On Wednesday evening the question "Shall we have a six years' High School Latin Course?" was discussed by Professors West of Princeton and Hale of Chicago, from the point of view of the university; and by Mr. A. F. Nightingale of Chicago, from the point of view of the high school. The speakers advocated the extension of the preparatory course in Latin, and their arguments met with general favor, though there was some opposi-

tion. The introduction of Latin into the grammar grades was upheld as good for Latin itself; as good for other language work, notably that in English and French; and as tending to obliterate the sharp lines of distinction between the eighth and ninth grades of school work.

Another interesting deliverance was the report of the committee appointed to consider the question "What should be the preparation of those who purpose to teach Latin and Greek?" This committee, composed of a dozen professors and schoolmen, with Professor Bennett of Cornell as chairman, unanimously reported the following resolution, which the Conference as unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that this Conference desires to express its sense of the importance of a thorough training for teachers in all grades of classical instruction. Especially does it urge adequate preparation for the work of secondary instruction. The instructor should know much more than he is called upon to impart to his pupils. In the high school, the ideal teacher of the classics will be one who has not only specialized in these branches as undergraduate and graduate, but who also, by instinct and training, possesses the enthusiasm to add constantly to past attainment by new study."

The sessions of the Conference had a brilliant finale on Thursday evening, in the masterly address of Professor Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, on "The Classics in Modern Education," to which nothing short of a *verbatim* report could do justice. This was followed by the Hymn to Apollo recently discovered at Delphi, explained by Professor D'Ooge, and magnificently sung by Professor Lamson, both of the University of Michigan.

The significance and results of this important educational gathering are of course difficult to estimate. In setting up high standards of instruction, in awakening new enthusiasm, and in binding the teachers of classics by new and strong ties of sympathy, it was worth all that it cost.

JOSIAH R. SMITH.

Ohio State University, Columbus, April 4, 1895.

LITERARY NOTES.

A sixteen-volume Wordsworth, edited by Professor Knight, is announced by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

The increasing interest in the subject of book-plates is attested by the exhibition of a private collection, numbering over four thousand examples, at Brentano's, Chicago, closing April 20.

"The Citizen," a monthly paper published in Philadelphia, and devoted mainly to the interests of University Extension, has already issued two numbers. It deserves a welcome for its careful editing, its attractive contents, and its praiseworthy aim.

The celebration of the Tasso tercentenary occurs on the 25th of this month. Among the publications in honor of the occasion will be the "Vita," by Sig. Solerti, a critical edition of the great epic, edited by the above-named biographer, and the third volume of "Opere Minori," containing Tasso's plays, and edited by Sig. Carducci.

The volume of "Miscellaneous Studies," by the late Mr. Pater, which is now in the press, will include his well-known essays on "Romanticism" and "The Child in the House," and also papers on Prosper Mérimée,

on Raphael, on Apollo in Picardy, on Notre Dame d'Amiens, and on Pusey. The volume is being edited by Mr. Shadwell.

Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. are bringing out a new edition of their one-volume abridgment of Alison's "History of Europe" and a revision of their "Popular History of the United States." They also announce a volume on "The English Versions of the Bible," by the Rev. B. Condit, and one on "The Signers of the Declaration," by Mr. N. Dwight.

The publication of a quarterly review of historical studies, under the auspices of a committee representing half a dozen of our leading universities, appears to be practically assured. Harvard and Cornell broached the subject, and, at a meeting of those interested, called in New York for April 6, a board of editors was appointed, and plans laid for securing the necessary financial support.

In the days of Old Japan, before the canny islanders saw themselves as others saw them, Townsend Harris, the first American envoy, lived at Shimoda and Yedo, from 1856 to 1862. He kept a journal of his strange experiences and wonderful successes. This, edited by Dr. William Elliot Griffis, with a portrait and biography, will be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The "Literary School" of the Chicago Kindergarten College is now engaged upon its eighth annual course of lectures. "Myths" is the general subject of discussion, a subject treated broadly enough to permit of such papers as "Theology and Literature," by Dr. H. W. Thomas; "Folk-Lore Legends and Tales," by Professor Frederick Starr; and "Nature and Culture," by Mr. H. W. Mabie. The lectures close on the twentieth of April.

Among the very last letters written by Mr. Whittier was a short one to a literary friend, referring in complimentary terms to this journal. This letter having occasioned considerable comment by its appearance in the poet's "Life and Letters" with the name of the journal referred to by Mr. Whittier omitted, we are enabled, through the courtesy of the owner of the letter, to present an interesting facsimile of it elsewhere in this issue. It was written only about three weeks before the author's death.

We learn from the "Athenæum" that Mr. Mackenzie Bell is writing a book on Christina Rossetti, which will be largely a critical study based on a detailed survey of her work. The opening chapter will contain some biographical information and personal reminiscences; while subsequent chapters will be devoted respectively to her general poems, her religious poems, her books for children, and her religious prose volumes. In the concluding chapter an attempt will be made to estimate her place as a writer. Mr. Bell's intention is to make his book popular enough to become to some readers an introduction to Christina Rossetti both as poet and prose writer.

Our valued contributor Dr. Fitzedward Hall has in the last "Academy" a further communication upon Americanisms, from which we make this excerpt: "The interest which Americans of the better sort take in the subject of Americanisms is attested by their books devoted to them, and notably by the dictionaries of Mr. Bartlett and Professor De Vere. Unhappily, however, among those for whose benefit they were intended, there are three classes, out of four, for whom they have been compiled either to no purpose or to very little. One of

these three classes, which embraces a large portion of the enormous mob connected with the despicable and detestable newspaper-press, while chiefly originating Americanisms, actually revels in them. Another class, including an overwhelming majority of the population, regards them with absolute indifference. The third class, in which come, with others, the generality of professional authors, cares to eschew only such of them as are tabooed by tolerably refined society. Far otherwise, the members of the fourth class, comparatively a very small one, strive industriously to acquire passable English; and, if due allowance is made for their unavoidably hearing and reading the most abominable jargon every day of their lives, it may be acknowledged that their efforts to express themselves like civilized beings are rewarded with as much success as could be expected. Such persons, if corrected, one by another, for Americanizing unnecessarily, are always very thankful. And they are, certainly, quite as thankful, if the same service is done them, with ordinary courtesy, by an Englishman. That it should be done by him, as so often happens, with the contumely and invidious reflections which are hardly earned except by filching a purse or spheeterizing a neighbour's spoons, seems, however, to an American, disproportionate."

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

April, 1895 (Second List).

Bacon's Authorship of the Plays. L. W. Bishop. *Dial* (Apr. 16).
 Belief, The Foundations of. W. T. Stead. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Bible, The, and Divorce. W. W. Bolton. *Overland*.
 Blavatsky, Helen Petrovna. J. R. Bridge. *Arena*.
 China and Japan. George F. Seward. *Cosmopolitan*.
 Civic Renaissance, Our. Albert Shaw. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Cromwell, Oliver. B. S. Terry. *Dial* (Apr. 16).
 Crime and Enforcement of Law. H. C. Vrooman. *Arena*.
 Criticism, Higher. J. H. Long. *Arena*.
 Educational Values. *Dial* (Apr. 16).
 English Wood-Notes. James Lane Allen. *Cosmopolitan*.
 Evolution, Bonnet's Theory of. C. O. Whitman. *Monist*.
 Greek, The Living. J. Irving Manatt. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Horton, Samuel Dana. F. W. Holls. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Hull-House Maps and Papers. Max West. *Dial* (Apr. 16).
 Insanity, Communicated. C. W. Pilgrim. *Popular Science*.
 Japan, New Studies of. Edmund Buckley. *Dial* (Apr. 16).
 Jew in San Francisco, The. *Overland*.
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